

## PROMINENT PEOPLE

### Violations of Sherman Law



The announcement of the appointment of Patrick R. Hilliard as a special assistant to United States Attorney General Palmer, to be permanently stationed in Chicago for the investigation and prosecution of violations of the Sherman anti-trust law, has started the lawyers discussing anew the decision of the United States Supreme court in the steel case. In this decision the court held that the United States Steel corporation is not a trust in the meaning of the Sherman anti-trust law. The opinion was read by Justice McKenna (portrait herewith). A dissenting opinion was read by Justice Day.

The majority opinion held, in effect, that the steel corporation had committed no overt acts violative of the Sherman law since the government's suit was filed; that though by its size and its control of equipment the corporation was in a position to dominate the trade, this was not to be considered, since there was no actual evidence that it did so. Finally—and this was the striking feature of the decision—it was held that to order the dissolution of the corporation would involve the risk of great disturbance to the financial and economic structure, and thus would menace the public interest, which was of paramount importance.

The dissenting opinion contended that the decision, by not conforming with the precedent established in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco company cases, constituted an annulment of the Sherman law.

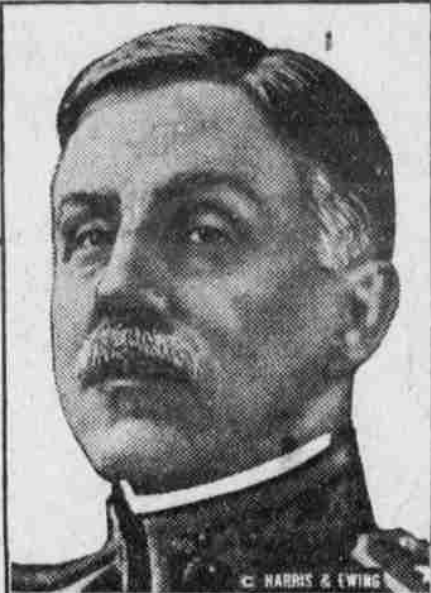
### Barnett and His "Devil Dogs"

Maj. Gen. George Barnett, commandant of the United States Marine Corps, is traveling about the country on business connected with his corps. In consequence there are numerous joyous reunions of these famous fighters. When General Barnett gets off a train the marines are there to meet him. They are glad to see him. And he is glad to see them. And nobody is obliged to conceal his feelings. It's a way they have in the marines.

General Barnett was born in Wisconsin in 1850 and was graduated from the United States Naval academy in 1881. Two years later he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the marines and he has been with them ever since.

There is a popular notion that the marines are "sailors and soldiers too." Well, they travel with the navy rather than with the army. But they don't help sail the ship. They are trained as infantry and artillery soldiers. And the marine corps is an independent branch of the military service. The secretary of the navy usually has the say of it. The president may have it in army service.

The marine corps is the oldest branch of the military service and dates back to 1775. It is universally admitted to be the most famous body of fighting men in the world. "The marines have landed and have the situation well in hand" is its stereotyped report to Washington.



### Josephus Daniels: Journalist



The autobiography of Josephus Daniels in the congressional directory says he is a "journalist by profession; formerly editor of the Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer." The secretary of the navy addressed the New York Press club recently and said, among other things:

"To be sure, a paper must be a 'map of busy life,' but are we as diligent to search out the meat in stories all around us of unselfish deeds as of the sordid performances? I tell you there was never a time when so many noble deeds illumined the lives of American men and women as in our day."

"And yet we newspaper men pass through those mines strewn with rich nuggets of pure gold and pick up and polish and place in our show windows the glittering imitations which we inexcusably pass off as the best mine affords. Moreover, there is more human interest in the stories of saving and helping and encouraging than in the doings of the miners and sappers of society."

Mr. Daniels urged giving the readers of newspapers the true pictures of life, the good and the bad.

"If the newspapers print only the good the people will think then that this world is heaven and cease all efforts to reform. If they print only the bad, the people will think the world so wicked that it is beyond the hope of saving."

### Duke of the Abruzzi: Patriot

Arctic exploration and shooting the savage polar bear, have no allurements at present for the duke of the Abruzzi, who is now engaged in the equally scientific if less hazardous task of investigating the commercial and agricultural possibilities of the Benadir Colony, East Africa, with a view to making it a source of income for Italy, and even eventually of rendering that country independent of other nations for her supplies of cotton and cereals.

The duke, in addition, intends to explore the sources of the Uebi Scebel river, which, rising in the high plateau of Hanar, toward Abyssinia, passes through the Italian colonies to the sea, and, it is believed, can easily be rendered navigable for small boats, besides being invaluable as a source of irrigation for the extensive agricultural enterprises which the duke hopes to initiate in Benadir.

The duke of the Abruzzi, with the experts who have accompanied him, is setting up two experimental farms, where it will be demonstrated what immense harvests of cotton, doura, sugar and coffee can be obtained through irrigation, a system of intensive culture and the use of modern agricultural machines.

All this work is being done entirely at the expense of the duke, who hopes that similar work may be started in Lybia and Cyrenaica.



## WHEN MILADY DECIDES TO OBEY CONVENTION



EVERY girl with an imagination has pictured the dawn of the honeymoon, with herself a radiant bride in all the glory of white satin and tulle. And when dreams come true and she decides to obey convention there has never yet been a dearth of satin or tulle, all ready to be used. But how? That is the question that fairly obsesses the bride and all her women relatives until it is settled. What the bride requires of the creator of her conventional wedding gown is that it must be conventional but in an original way—there are ways of doing things—new ways—that insure an up-to-date result. Each year's wedding gowns are tests of ingenuity on the part of their designers, masterpieces into which they weave the old and new with consummate artistry.

This year's gowns have provided its brides with a choice of styles swinging all the way from straight lines to the most elaborate draping, and, about midway between these extremes are such lovely examples of the conventional wedding gown as that shown in the picture. The bride that is fairly slender and tall will doze on this interpretation of current ideas. The dress shows the skirt, with a draped tunic at the front, made in one with the bodice. It contrives to reconcile the smart ankle length of this season's skirts with a long train—which accomplishment is not without difficulties. The satin bodice has a square neck which the bride may choose to fill in with a guimpe of filmy lace or net, or wear as it is, since her throat is covered by a scarf of tulle—part of the very interesting arrangement of the most voluminous of wedding veils.

The veil falls from a cap which has a puff of tulle for its crown and a band of orange blossoms that form a heavy wreath with long, slender sprays falling at each side. These trailing sprays have appeared in other arrangements of the cap this season. All the tulle that can be put into a veil envelops the bride in this stately costume and perhaps this accounts for the pearl beads that outline the square neck opening and emphasize it. Jewelry has been conspicuous by its absence in the costumes of this year's brides, but a necklace of pearls has always been allowed and one is worn in this instance. If "pearls are for tears" the bride, being a very modern and up-to-date young woman, has decided to defy fate.

## Alluring Midsummer Hats



WHEN your path leads past the miller's show window, be sure you will linger in front of it—for that way temptation lies. Only midsummer could call forth such alluring headwear as that which causes the strongest minded among us to hesitate at the place where it is displayed, when we should be moving on. It appears that the very best things which the year has to offer have been saved for this particular time, and the chances are that some bit of irresistible art, in dress or sport hat, will part the unwary—but wise—onlooker from some of her money. The career of the midsummer hat is brief and glorious, and we might as well reckon with it, for it will reappear with early June.

Three of these adorable hats, shown in the group pictured here, will suggest appropriate styles for bridesmaids, or maids of honor. These midsummer hats are very often made of malines and hair braid, but sometimes of silk or straw braid or of georgette crepe and other sheer stuffs. One of the hats pictured is a twine-colored braid faced with pale rose georgette, and a wreath of roses and foliage trails about its course.

A lovely hat of black hair braid and malines might be made up in brown, or for a bridesmaid, in a light color. It has a scarf of malines, to be brought about the throat, and long-stemmed rosebuds falling from the back.

Julia Bottomley

### Sweater an Absolute Necessity.

Summer sports and the vacation period make the sweater an absolute necessity and no amount of sport coats, no matter how attractive and smart they may be, can oust this very useful and becoming garment. At least a sweater may be becoming if it is well made. Many of them are hopelessly otherwise.

### Silk Coats.

Silk coats, following the lines of the figure as well as to give the impression at first glance that they are dresses, are among the spring novelties.

## MARE ENTITLED TO EXTRA CARE

Pleasant, Roomy Box Stall Where There Is Plenty of Light Should Be Provided.

### MODERATE EXERCISE NEEDED

Not Necessary for Animal to Lose More Than Three Weeks From Ordinary Farm Work—Leave Colt at Stable Is Best Plan.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Robert Burns was talking one time to his old gray mare, Maggie, telling her what a good mare she had been and how much work she had done. Then he thought about her offspring and said to her:

My plow is now thy hair-time a—  
Four gallant brutes as e'er did draw;  
Forbye sax mae I've sold't awa'  
That thou hast nursed.  
They drew me threethreen pund an' twa,  
The vera warst.

Still, that accounts for only ten fons. And the United States department of agriculture "goes Burns one better" in telling exactly the same story in entirely different language. "This mare, besides doing more than enough work to pay for her feed, has produced 11 live foals, which have sold for good prices."

That, the department tells the public, is the kind of a mare to keep—one with plenty of constitution to do farm

work or hay for the first 24 hours after the colt is born. The first feed should consist of a bran mash with a little cooked flaxseed meal in it. In two or three days, if she is doing well, she may be put back on dry feed. At the end of a week, if she is put back to work, she can safely have full feed.

It is best to turn the mare and colt in a lot where they can exercise, but care must be used to see that the colt is not chilled by remaining out too long in cool, disagreeable weather or by lying on cold, damp ground.

### Returning Mare to Work.

If only light work is to be done, the mare may be put back in harness in a week after foaling, but care must be exercised to see that the mare is not given too severe work. The heaviest work should be done by the other horses until the mare has again regained her strength.

When the mare is returned to her work the colt may be left at the stable in a clean, roomy box stall and, if possible, in company with another one of about the same age. The mare should be brought to the stable in the middle of the forenoon and afternoon so that the colt may get its food without too long waiting. The colt should not be permitted to nurse, however, when the mare is very warm, as this may cause digestive disorders.

If it can be avoided, do not use the mare for purposes that will keep her away from the farm for a long time, as if the colt is left at the stable, it will go too long without nursing and, if it follows the mare, will become overtired.

At about two months of age the colt will take dry feed, which should be supplied through the mare's grain box. This makes it necessary to furnish her such feeds as ground oats, cornmeal and bran. A little later on a



She Has Eleven Colts to Her Credit and Has Paid Her Board by Her Work.

work and raise colts at the same time. It is the same thing Burns had in mind when he reminded "Maggie" how her muscles were "set wheel down a shapely shank."

The mare that does double duty—paying her board by her work and raising colts besides—is entitled to extra care and management, particularly during the period just before and after the colt arrives.

Do not take the mare from work suddenly, specialists of the department say, but keep her in harness at light work until within a week or a few days of foaling time. Then put her in a pleasant roomy box stall where there is plenty of light and as little noise as possible. Give her moderate exercise by allowing her the run of a dry lot a part of the day, or, if she is too sluggish to do much walking of her own accord, lead her a short distance every day. To much exercise is just as detrimental as not enough.

### Care of Young Colt.

Try to be present, the specialists say, when the colt is born—not disturbing the mare and getting in her way but staying quietly near so that you can call a veterinarian promptly if need should arise.

After the colt is born, put it in one corner of the stall on clean, fresh straw. Then clean the stall thoroughly, scatter lime on the bare floor and cover with clean bedding. Sunshine is a great enemy of disease germs, and there should be plenty of it in the stable.

The colt should nurse after it gains strength enough to get on its feet and walk around. If the colt is weak, it may require assistance in nursing. Often, however, an effort is made to force colts to nurse before they are ready. Nature takes its own time on such occasions and hurrying and bustling may do more harm than good. Before the colt nurses, wash the mare's udder with a warm two percent solution of a good coal-tar disinfectant and then rinse with warm water. The first milk that comes from the mare is known as colostrum, and it acts as a medicine that the colt needs. It is usually undesirable, therefore, to milk the mare before the colt is born merely because there appears to be too much milk in her udder.

Mares are inclined to be peevish when with their young colts. It is advisable, therefore, to perform all necessary duties in connection with them as promptly as possible and then leave the stable so that the mare and colt can rest without being disturbed. The mare should not be fed heavy

"creep" should be built in the stall or pasture, inside of which the colt can be supplied with grain without having to share it with its mother. A "creep" is simply a partition that will keep the mare out of the enclosure, but high enough that the colt can walk under it. A handful of ground oats should be given at first and the quantity slowly increased as the colt grows. The largest quantity should be about a pound a day.

### BULLETIN BOARDS ARE AIDS

Helpful Marketing Arrangement in South Could Be Copied With Profit in Other Parts.

A helpful marketing arrangement is employed in certain sections of the South which could be copied with profit in many other parts of the country, says the United States department of agriculture. At some points in each rural community, usually the schoolhouse, a list of things that persons in the community may have for sale, and a list of commodities that people in the community want to buy are posted on a blackboard. If anything remains unsold or any need is not filled at the end of the week, a list of these items is sent to the county agent. By comparing the reports from the different communities in the county he can frequently bring buyers and sellers in different parts of his county together. In case there is anything that he can not dispose of in this way he reports it to some state agency which issues a weekly or monthly bulletin of "wanted" and "for sale," including, whenever possible, not only inquiries from within its own state but also from neighboring states as well, and does all that it can to bring buyer and seller together.

## LIVE STOCK NOTES

There is an increasing interest in feeding calves for market.

Overheating often kills sheep. An overheated sheep becomes stiff.

Gilts do not generally produce such strong pigs as mature sows do.

Flush the ewes, by giving extra feed or better pasture, about ten days before turning the ram with them.

Concrete is a boon to swine raisers. Use it for feeding-floors, hog-wallows, dipping vats and house-floors.